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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,709	04/06/2000	Vipin Samar	OR99-17501	9115

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EXAMINER

HENEGHAN, MATTHEW E

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2134

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/544,709

Applicant(s)

SAMAR, VIPIN

Examiner

Matthew Heneghan

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-23,25-40 and 42-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-23,25-40 and 42-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 06 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. In response to the previous office action, Applicant has amended claims 1, 3-5, 10, 18, 20-23, 27, 35, 37-39, 44, 52, 54, and 55 and cancelled claims 7, 24, and 41. Claims 1-6, 8-23, 25-40, and 42-55 have been examined.

Drawings

2. In views of Applicant's amendments to the specification, all previous objections to the drawings are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11-13, 17-19, 23, 25, 26, 28-30, 34-36, 40, 42, 43, 45-47, 51-53, and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,790,785 to Klug et al.

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As per claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11-13, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 28-30, 35, 36, 40, 42, 43, 45-47, and 55, the registration information processing system disclosed by Klug receives a password request (or sets up a new password for the user), authenticating it on behalf of the application, looks up the password for the application in the user registration information database (or creates it automatically or in cooperation with the user) and sends it to the application (see column 6, line 37 to column 7, line 60).

As per claims 17, 34, and 51, the new password information can be created by the system in response to actions by the remote application (see column 11, lines 31-63).

As per claims 52 and 53, the user can retrieve id and password information for the application and send it back to the user (see column 13, lines 39-49).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15, 17-23, 25, 26, 28-30, 32, 34-40, 42, 43, 45-47, 49, and 51-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent

No. 5,790,785 to Klug et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,611,048 to Jacobs et al. further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,000,033 to Kelley et al.

Note: Kelley was cited but not relied upon in the previous office action.

As per claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 18-23, 25, 26, 28-30, 35-40, 42, 43, 45-47, 54, and 55, the registration information processing system disclosed by Klug receives a password request (or sets up a new password for the user), authenticating it on behalf of the application, looks up the password for the application in the user registration information database (or creates it automatically or in cooperation with the user) and sends it to the application (see column 6, line 37 to column 7, line 60). Klug discloses the implementation of the registration system by using a platform-independent language, HTML (see column 4, lines 31-37), but does not explicitly disclose the use of JAVA.

Official notice is given that it is well-known in the art that the JAVA programming language is incorporated into HTML in order to give increased programming flexibility, and that the use of certificate chains in JAVA applets is a well-known method for efficiently keeping track of trusted remote sites.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system disclosed by Klug using JAVA, in order to give increased programming flexibility, and to use certificate chains in JAVA applets, in order to efficiently keep track of trusted remote sites.

Klug does not disclose the use of location information in the authentication process.

The remote password administration system disclosed by Jacobs authenticates users using node id's in addition to passwords (see column 9, line 66 to column 10, line 28). Jacobs further suggests that the criteria for valid passwords vary between security systems, and that it is important to coordinate passwords between local nodes and servers.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Klug by authenticating users using node id's in addition to passwords, since criteria for valid passwords vary between security systems and it is important to coordinate passwords between local nodes and servers.

Klug and Jacobs also do not disclose the accessing of different passwords for different applications.

Kelley discloses a password retrieval system that may be used remotely (see column 6, lines 28-30) wherein different passwords for respective applications may be retrieved (see abstract) and further notes that this is necessary because different applications may have different naming conventions for their passwords (see column 1, lines 17-25).

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system disclosed by Klug and Jacobs by providing passwords on an application-by-application basis, as disclosed by Kelley, because different applications may have different naming conventions for their passwords.

As per claims 15, 32, and 49, Klug does not disclose the storing of the password database separate from the password server.

Jacobs discloses the login information is stored in a separate database server apart from the mainframe (see abstract). Jacobs further suggests that this is to administrate and coordinate passwords across two or more security systems in a network (see column 2, lines 2-7).

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system disclosed by Klug, Jacobs, and Kelley by storing login information in a separate database server apart from the mainframe; in order to administrate and coordinate passwords across two or more security systems in a network.

As per claims 17, 34, and 51, the new password information can be created by the system in response to actions by the remote application (see column 11, lines 31-63).

As per claims 52 and 53, the user can retrieve id and password information for the application and send it back to the user (see column 13, lines 39-49).

5. Claims 10, 14, 16, 27, 31, 33, 44, 48, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,790,785 to Klug et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,611,048 to Jacobs et al. further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,000,033 to Kelley et al. as applied to claims 1, 18, and 35, above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,623,637 to Jones et al.

Klug, Jacobs, and Kelley do not disclose the storage of passwords on a removable medium, or the storage of the passwords in an encrypted manner, or authentication using smart cards or public keys.

As per claims 10, 27, and 44, the smartcard disclosed by Jones allows for the storage of public keys, in order to send secure transmissions to a remote receiving computer (see column 9, lines 38-47).

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Klug, Jacobs, and Kelley by storing public keys, as disclosed by Jones, in order to send secure transmissions to a remote receiving computer.

As per claims 14, 16, 31, 33, 48, and 50, the data storage card disclosed by Jones stores encrypted password values in a smartcard (see column 2, lines 30-43), and suggests that this is to allow the secure storage of private information in a compact easily transportable storage device, protected against unauthorized access if it is lost or stolen (see column 1, lines 61-67).

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the system disclosed by Klug, Jacobs, and Kelley by storing encrypted password values in a smartcard, as disclosed by Jones, in order to allow the secure storage of private information in a compact easily transportable storage device, protected against unauthorized access if it is lost or stolen.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 4 October 2004, p. 21, with respect to rejections of claims 1, 18, 35, 52, and 55 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 of claims 1, 18, 35, 52, and 55 has been withdrawn.

In view of Applicant's amendments (see Remarks, p. 21), all other previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph have also been withdrawn.

7. Applicant's arguments filed 4 October 2004 regarding the rejections of former claims 7, 24, and 41 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The determination by Jacobs that a node ID is valid (see column 10, line 22) constitutes authentication. Though cryptography is used in many authentication methods, authentication methods also are employed in the art that do not use it.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Heneghan, whose telephone number is (571) 272-3834. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory Morse, can be reached at (571) 272-3838.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

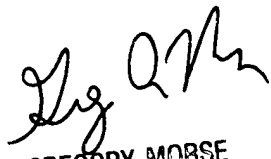
For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MEH *for*

April 28, 2005


GREGORY MORSE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100